



LABOR CLARION

Christmas Edition

December 17, 1909

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

By Walter Macarthur.

He would be a brave man who should dare to question the manner in which the Christmas spirit of good-will is most commonly, indeed universally, expressed. In point of general popularity, the custom of giving presents has no competitor for public favor, except possibly that other and co-related custom of receiving presents.

The writer has no fault to find with the prevailing custom of the season. In itself it is a good custom; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes, and it "puts money into circulation." Lacking a better mode of expressing the sentiment of "peace on earth, good-will to men"—a mode more befitting the real meaning of that sentiment—the prevailing custom serves to keep alive the memory of a day without equal in the history of human progress, to awaken the sense of social relationship and obligation, to cheer many a hearth and inspire many a heart otherwise devoid of warmth or hope.

Consider for a moment the meaning of Christmas in the fundamental sense, the sense that gives the occasion any meaning higher than that of social amenity. If we were to describe in a word the dominating characteristic and impulse of man, we should describe it as the "desire for progress," the desire to go forward, to improve upon the existing order of things, to be better off today than yesterday, better off tomorrow than today. It is this peculiarity of man that differentiates him from the lower animals. To this peculiarity, whether it be an attribute of the soul or of the intellect, is due the fact of man's progress from the savage state to the present point of civilization.

If we seek that word in our language which most clearly defines the common tendency of men in the endeavor to translate the desire into the reality of progress, we shall find it in the term "Equality." The thought thus expressed and the act thus inspired constitute the groundwork of every great movement of humanity. In all ages the animating note of progress has given forth one sound. Whether the issue be expressed by the term "brotherhood," "fraternity," "liberty," "justice" or "equality," the goal has been the same, the establishment of social relations upon the basis of equality as between man and man. So, in each instance the result has been the same. Man has progressed in proportion as the ideal of equality has been attained or at least honestly striven for. The measure of the civilization of any people or any period may be determined by the extent to which equality has prevailed.

It is probably safe to say that whatever consecutive and permanent progress may be noted in the world's history is contained in the records of the past two thousand years, the period which, roughly speaking, comprises the Christian Era.

Looking beyond that period, we find a condition of society in which men were divided into two general classes, masters and slaves. This distinction conveyed a larger significance in early times than it has subsequently borne, at least since the dawn of Christianity. In the morality and religion of the ancient world the master was



Christmas Bells

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And thought how, as the day had come,
The belfries of all Christendom
Had rolled along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Till, ringing, singing on its way,
The world revolved from night to day
A voice, a chime,
A chant sublime
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

Then from each black, accursed mouth
The cannon thundered in the South,
And with its sound
The carols drowned
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

It was as if an earthquake rent
The hearthstones of a continent,
And made forlorn
The households born
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!

And in despair I bowed my head;
"There is no peace on earth," I said;
"For hate is strong
And mocks the song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Then pealed the bells more loud and deep
"God is not dead; nor doth he sleep!
The Wrong shall fail,
The Right prevail,
With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

—Longfellow.



a creature favored of the gods. He might commune with his deity, seek counsel of him and invoke his aid against the enemy. Above and beyond these advantages, the master possessed the priceless boon of spiritual communion and consolation. For him, and for him alone, was life in death. Victor or vanquished, when his earthly travail was ended there opened the path of eternal felicity in the bosom of his gods.

Far different was the lot of the slave, the workmen of the period. He was without a soul; he had no god; it was death to attempt any form of divine worship. Literally speaking, the condition of the workers in the pre-Christian world was identical with that of the lower animals in our own day. Of course, the workers rebelled against this inequality as best they might, usually with results disastrous to themselves. But the instinct of equality persisted; the manhood, or godhood, of the race sustained each generation in the irrepressible struggle for the establishment upon earth of a social system in keeping with the Divine mandate.

Coming upon such a scene at such a time the teachings of Christ gave new hope to mankind. The new gospel which the Savior taught was the truth of the equality of all men in the sight of God. The common people heard him gladly, as well they might, for here was the word and the light which the world had so long sought in vain, except in the dim instincts and slow-stirring impulses of the devoted few.

The popularity of Christ's teachings among the common people is easily understandable, but no more so than their corresponding unpopularity with the "masters, lords and rulers" of the time. Among the latter there was not lacking intelligence, or instinct, enough to follow the inescapable line of reasoning from equality in the sight of God to equality in the sight of man. Once the truth of equality in spiritual matters were established, how long, asked they, before that truth would be applied to the relations existing between man and man? Quite clearly Christ's teachings were subversive of the existing order of things, not merely in the spiritual, but also and more dangerously, in the economic relation.

If the manner of Christ's life were calculated to inspire confidence in His followers, the manner of His death was the one thing needed to insure the perpetuity of His teachings. The Cross became the sign of hope, the "In Hoc Signo Vincas" to all succeeding generations.

The birth of Christ marks the birth of equality among men. To that event may be traced the inspiration, the truth, that has sustained mankind in every epoch of its history. In the struggle for religious equality and in the struggle for political equality, the teachings of the Master have been at once right and might. In the great struggle of today, the struggle for economic equality, without which equality in the religious and political relations is as an arch without a keystone, the labor movement turns to the Carpenter of Nazareth for assurance in the justice and final triumph of its cause.

"Work is worship." The true worship of Christ, the true spirit of Christmas, is the spirit of devotion to the work of establishing on earth the reign of peace and good-will to men by virtue of equality in all the relations of life.

Municipal Ownership

THE MUNICIPAL BOND ELECTIONS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

San Francisco's opportunity is before her. Her citizens are to decide whether it shall be taken advantage of. The tests to which they are to be put on December 30th and January 14th mean much for the future of the city. Her progress for the next fifty years will depend largely on the decisions at the elections to be held on those dates.

Pure water is the very life of a city. The health of the people, their physical condition, the lives of thousands of infants, rest upon the condition of the water supply. During the past year 1,047 children under five years died in this city, being equal in number to 17 per cent of the total deaths. In Portland, Oregon, the Board of Health reported that within two years after the change of the water supply from the Willamette River to the pure waters of Bull Run River, there was a remarkable reduction in zymotic diseases, and deaths among children were reduced phenomenally.

In the United States, the children under ten years of age comprised 23.7 per cent of the total population in 1900. In San Francisco, during last June, out of 476 deaths, 96, or 20 per cent, were children up to ten years of age. If the same ratio holds out for the entire year, the total deaths of children up to ten years of age for the year will be 1,233. This death rate among children will be reduced at least half when pure water is introduced into the city. Is it not "worth the while" for the pain and suffering and grief which will be lessened in the community?

The fathers and mothers of San Francisco owe it to their children that they shall take an active interest in these bond elections. Today one risks life who drinks water from a faucet. Physicians warn all to boil water half an hour before it is used for drinking purposes. Strangers who visit our city are in peril. Death lurks in every cup and glass. If the women see to it that the men of their families vote, this terrible danger that threatens everyone in the city shall be eliminated from among our people.

The Board of Supervisors has rescinded its action in submitting the Tuolumne source of water supply alone, changed the day for the water bonds (not the Geary Street Road), and offered the following propositions for the decision of the voters:

1. The issuing of bonds for the sum of \$45,000,000 to construct reservoirs on the Tuolumne, build pipe lines to this city, and build reservoirs and a distributing system. The water rights will not cost the city one cent. The only expense being the construction of the plant necessary to convey the water here, and distribute it to the consumers.

2. The purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's system and works. This latter proposition also provides that the city shall confess judgment in the injunction suits instituted by Spring Valley. This means that the company shall retain about \$1,500,000 collected from the ratepayers, since 1902, in excess of the water rates fixed by the Board of Supervisors. The city is to issue bonds to the amount of \$35,000,000 to purchase the plant of the company, which shall be delivered free of debt.

3. If the people approve both the issuance of bonds for the Tuolumne system and the purchase of Spring Valley, the city will proceed with much of its contemplated work on the Tuolumne. The city engineer has estimated that in such event it will be necessary to spend \$23,000,000 in the development of the Tuolumne waters.

The bond issue provides that, if the third prop-

osition is accepted by the people, bonds to the amount of \$58,000,000 shall be issued, of which \$35,000,000 shall be paid to the Spring Valley Company, and the balance be expended in the development of the Tuolumne system. Even if Spring Valley should be purchased, it will be necessary for the city to find a larger and more dependable source of supply. The persons controlling that company have, for a number of years, announced that they have reached the limit of their resources, both of capital and of water supply.

For the past three years, Spring Valley has refused to extend its pipes and mains into new districts. This has crippled the growth of the city. In some sections, the consumers are unable to get water during many hours of the day. In other parts, residents have been compelled to pump water from the mains in the night, in order that they may have a supply during the day. There have been many instances where the fire engines pumped all of the water out of the mains at fires. At one fire, about a year ago, near Van Ness Avenue, the water suddenly gave out, and the firemen had to drop the hose, and run for their lives. They could do nothing to save the property. The destruction of all of that part of the city north of Market Street, and west of Montgomery Street, by the conflagration that followed the earthquake of 1906, was due to the breaking of the Spring Valley mains on Valencia between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. The pipe had been laid across the bed of an old creek, which was filled with rubbish. When the earthquake came, this loose filling moved and settled, as a result, the pipes of the company broke, 11,400,000 gallons of water poured upon the street, emptying the College Hill reservoir, and leaving the city at the mercy of the flames.

The Spring Valley Company, in restoring its works, has replaced its pipes, except the Pilarcitos pipe line, in exactly the same manner as they existed before the earthquake. Should another such disaster visit San Francisco, exactly the same results would follow. The Spring Valley pipes would break in exactly the same places, the water would flow on the streets, and the city be again at the mercy of the flames, and be reduced to ashes.

The seriousness of the situation may well cause every citizen to give the subject grave consideration. No matter what may be his views, no voter can afford to neglect to vote in favor of the construction of the Tuolumne water system. Its need is imperative. San Francisco cannot progress as a city, indeed, cannot exist, without it. The security of health, life and property depends upon the acquisition of a municipal water supply.

The first election will be held on December 30th. The question will be the approval of bonds for \$2,000,000 for the construction of the Geary Street Road. The large favorable vote at each of the three elections in 1902, 1903 and 1909 shows that the majority of the people approve of municipal ownership of this street railway. It has been the indifferent voter who caused this issue to fail to receive the two-thirds' vote necessary for the issuance of the bonds. If every voter exerts himself, and reminds his neighbor of the necessity of voting on this question, it will surely carry.

The people of San Francisco use the street railways more than the people of any other city in the world. The receipts in this city equal \$22 for every man, woman and child each year. In eastern cities, the receipts of street railways range from \$6 to \$12 per capita. In Europe, the per capita ranges from \$2.50 to \$4. In European countries, notwithstanding the low receipts, the people have a service that gives them some rest and comfort when using the cars. There is no overcrowding. In the majority of the cities each passenger has a seat for the entire length of his journey. When all the seats are full, the car does not stop. The records of the municipal street railway of Liverpool show that, at every hour of the day, the seating capacity of the cars exceeds the travel. In San Francisco it is rare that every passenger can have a seat, no matter at what hour he may board the car.

A few months ago, when the Board of Supervisors was considering the calling of the present election on the Geary Street Road, Captain Barneson appeared, representing a commercial organization, in opposition to municipal ownership. The writer called the attention of the board to the fact that in San Francisco eighty-three persons were killed by the cars last year, while the

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municipal street railways of Liverpool killed but seven persons in the same period.

As the population of Liverpool is over 800,000, and that of San Francisco less than 350,000, it means that in the former city less than one person was killed to every 115,000 of the population, while in this city the proportion was one person killed to every 4,000 inhabitants. I stated these figures to the board, and added that this means that the street railroads of San Francisco kill twenty-nine times as many persons in proportion to population as do the municipal street railways of Liverpool. Captain Barneson interrupted me, saying: "Well, that is because they do not allow any crowding of the cars in Liverpool!" He seemed to think this was an effective answer to the argument, not realizing that it was the best answer for municipal ownership that could be made. The writer, however, called the attention of the board to that fact.

A municipal street railway on Geary street would furnish such an example of first-class street railway service, public opinion would soon force the United Railroads to give better accommodation to the people. Competition will compel the United Railroads to improve its service. If franchises are granted to private companies they will compete for a while and then sell out. We have had fully a dozen instances of this kind of competition in the gas and electric business in the past ten years. As a result the present monopoly is loaded with the profits of every schemer and speculator whom it has bought out. The people are expected to pay interest and dividends on the stock and bonds issued by each company.

Under municipal ownership there will be real competition. No private monopoly can buy it out. The people will have the control. Thus the benefits of competition will be lasting, and finally result in municipal ownership of all of the street railways.

Private ownership of public utilities threatens the perpetuity of American institutions. Already it has undermined the stability of municipal government. Privilege is the cause of all of the corruption in our country. Every city in the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is suffering from this horrible disease. Corruption, bribery and boodling exist everywhere. However, rarely do we find that a public official charged with the collection or holding of public funds is an embezzler. Rare instances of dishonesty have been discovered in these departments of city government, but in almost every case, the bond of the official has secured the city from loss. During its nearly sixty years existence as a city San Francisco has not lost \$100,000 by reason of the dishonesty of those handling its funds.

In the legislative department, which has the power to grant privileges and monopolies there has hardly been a Board of Supervisors without its scandal. Year after year municipal representatives have been corrupted to grant franchises or fix high water or lighting rates. It has been common for the press to cartoon the members of each board by publishing their pictures within a frame of money bags, with sums as high as \$25,000 imprinted on each bag.

San Francisco has not been alone in having scandals of this kind. They exist in every American city. The cities are being destroyed by this canker of corruption. There is no cure for this evil, but the elimination of the cause. They cannot be regulated. California has tried that remedy since 1879 and it has been a failure. So long as the public services of the city are in the hands of private persons, the people will be subject to their exploitation. In order to enable them to exact the enormous profits they reap on their investments, in many instances 100 per cent, the persons controlling these utilities will continue to corrupt the representatives of the people who have the power to check their career of plunder. The only remedy, the only cure for this evil, is

the taking over of the utility by the city—public ownership.

If our citizens do their duty on December 30th, there will be a beginning of freedom from the street railway corruptionists. This will mean tranquillity and decency of city life. The world will not be reading and discussing the unfaithfulness of our officials. The better side of our city will become known. We can then "stand together" for the progress of San Francisco, without fearing that some unscrupulous scoundrel is taking advantage of public good nature in order to elect dishonest persons to office. We will then be free to choose our officers without the interference of corporations. Worthy officials will be permitted to continue serving the people as they do in the cities of Great Britain and of the countries of Europe, where municipal ownership exists. In many of these cities, councilmen and aldermen have been in office for terms ranging from fifteen to forty years. A dishonest official is unheard of. Will San Francisco profit by their experience?

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

On and after January 1, 1910, the North American Hospital Association of 948 Market street will positively raise the entrance fee. Anyone desiring to join before January 1st, can do so by calling Douglas 2831. A representative will thereupon visit the caller and explain the value of the proposition. Remember the entrance fee now is \$1. The monthly due rate is \$1; by the year, \$10. For these nominal amounts, one is enabled to adequately prepare for the proverbial "rainy day." The best of medical attention is furnished members of the association, and any hospital desired is available. ***

Orpheum Road Show.

The Orpheum Road Show will begin its annual engagement in this city with Sunday's matinee. La Titcomb, "The Singer on Horseback," and Miss Ida O'Day, a clever actress who will appear as "Saucers" in the one-act play, "A Bit of Old Chelsea," will divide the head-line honors. "A Night in a Monkey Music Hall," presented by Miss Maud Rochez, consists of an entire vaudeville performance given by monkeys. Mae Melville and Robert Higgins will indulge in a skit called "Just a Little Fun." Hyman Meyer, "The Man at the Piano," will contribute a musical monologue, and Fay, The Two Coleys and Fay will introduce a black-faced act called "The Minstrels." With this programme, Carl Nobel, "The Scandinavian Ventriloquist," Harry Fox and the Millership Sisters will close their engagements.

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POOR CONSUMPTIVES CAUSE LOSS.

Sixteen states and territories of the United States provide no place where the poor consumptive can be treated, except in jails and insane asylums. This statement together with another, to the effect that not one in thirty of the victims of consumption who want to get in hospitals can find a place there, a fact which will mean a loss to the country of \$1,275,000,000 is made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a bulletin.

The National Association states that there are in the United States at least 300,000 consumptives who are so poor that they cannot pay for proper medical treatment in tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals. Some of them can pay small amounts a week for their maintenance, but the great majority of them cannot pay anything. For this large class of patients the entire country has provided only 10,000 beds for the free treatment of tuberculosis. In Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Philippine Islands, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia and Wyoming there is no place where the consumptive without means can be treated but in jails or insane asylums and in most cases he will get no treatment there. Sixteen other states provide less than 50 beds each for poor consumptives. In only two states, Massachusetts and New York, have beds for needy tuberculosis patients been provided, so that at least one in ten may find a place for treatment. In many of the other states, not one in 50 of the destitute consumptives can find a bed in a hospital or sanatorium.

It costs on an average about \$250 to cure an incipient consumptive or to care for an advanced case until death. If he is left in destitute circumstances without proper attention, he will surely infect with his disease at least two other persons, and possibly many more. Considering that the average life is worth to society in dollars and cents, about \$1,500, the net loss which would accrue to a community by not treating its poor consumptives in proper institutions would be for each case, including those who are unnecessarily infected, at the very lowest figure, \$4,250. On this basis, if the poor consumptives in the United States who are now sick were segregated from their families, and either kept in institutions until they died, or else cured of their disease, the saving to the country would be the enormous sum of \$1,275,000,000.

Consumption is primarily a poor man's disease. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of New York City, says: "Roughly speaking, the incipient tuberculous patient can buy as many chances of fresh air and cure as he has money." The percentage of deaths from consumption among the poor is 100% higher than among the well-to-do and rich. Sixty-five per cent of the consumptives in the United States are too poor to provide proper means for treatment. They must either be placed in a sanatorium or a hospital where they can be cured of their disease and where they will be removed from the possibility of infecting other members of their families, or the loss resulting from neglect to care for these poor consumptives will be twice or three times as great as would be the case if they were properly housed in institutions.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis declares that if every county or township should erect an institution for the treatment of indigent cases of consumption, this disease would be wiped out in a few years.

Mother: "What did Mrs. Meanly give you for cutting her grass?" Willie: "Nothing." Mother: "Why she promised you ten cents, didn't she?" Willie: "Yes, but I used her sickle to do it with, and she charged me ten cents for the use of it."

Men and Measures

The strike that occurred at the American Locomotive works on November 22d was settled last week. A mutually satisfactory agreement was reached.

A. M. Thompson has resigned his position as secretary and business agent of the Alameda County Central Labor Council. His health has been poor for some time, and he has accepted a position as deputy county assessor. A. W. Sefton, Jr., a member of Oakland Typographical Union, has been chosen as Mr. Thompson's successor.

On December 6th the Sacramento railroad shops started to work eight hours instead of nine. This is frequently done during the winter months, in preference to laying off employees. For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be well to state that there is always a corresponding reduction of salaries.

Charles Edward Russell will lecture next Sunday evening at Equality Hall, 139 Albion avenue. The admission is free, and unionists are invited by the management.

Last Tuesday the shingle mill owners of Anacortes, Washington, declared for the "open shop" and a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The men are going to resist. Strange, isn't it, that one never hears of an "open shop" campaign to increase wages?

F. O. Engstrum, the notorious unfair contractor is in trouble again. City Auditor Mushet of Los Angeles has filed charges against Engstrum for poor work in the construction of a fire engine house. A demand for \$5,000 has been held up in consequence. This makes several times that the Engstrum Company has been investigated for incompetent workmanship. Both the cities of Los Angeles and Riverside know, to their sorrow, that the firm is unreliable. All this is caused by following closely the "open shop" doctrine, and paying men "what they are worth," without giving them the opportunity of even hinting what they think they are worth.

The situation at Spokane is bad. Men and women have been denied the right of free speech and peaceable assemblage, and the discriminating ordinance permits religious organizations holding meetings within the prescribed territory at the discretion of the Mayor. The sending to jail of those whose alleged crime is in accordance with the constitution of the United States, and the seizure of a paper giving the views of those said to offend against the mandates of the Spokane authorities, is not going to have the effect of clearing the issue. The very contrary is the case.

Prof. Karl Pearson's theory that the first-born children of a marriage are more likely to fall victims to consumption than the latter-born offspring, has been freshly tested by Prof. Van der Velden of Frankfurt, from material furnished by Prof. Riffell of Karlsruhe, who shows from an investigation of 2,500 families that in normal families the fourth, fifth and sixth children are more liable to die of tuberculosis, than are the first, second or third.

RESIGNS TO ENTER A WIDER FIELD.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, assistant editor of the "American Federationist," the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, has resigned from that position and she removed to New York City on December 10th. Mrs. Valesh has been with the "American Federationist" for the past eight years, and has been closely identified with President Gompers in his work. She is going to New York to enter a somewhat wider field of lecturing and writing for the labor world, more especially in the explanation to the general public of the aims and objects of the trade-union movement. She will resume the publication of her letters to labor journals, dealing with live industrial questions. Her address in New York will be 23 W. 44th street.

Mrs. Valesh has for many years been known as a writer and speaker on labor topics, more especially those connected with women and child labor. She expects to initiate in New York a strenuous campaign for the organization of working women. Mrs. Valesh retains her commission as a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.



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KICKS AND KINKS.

My Anarchist Friend.

During the past week I have been working with a genuine anarchist. No doubt there stands before your mind's eye a squat-looking, long-whiskered, fire-eating, bomb-loaded foreigner. But you have another guess coming. Balzer is perfectly harmless. He wouldn't hurt a fly. Why, he doesn't even eat meat, because he so thoroughly hates the sight and smell of blood. When I first heard him spoken of as an anarchist, I shuddered. I couldn't quite understand why he was permitted to work here. I wondered why somebody did not start a movement to have him deported. But since I've known him, I've come to believe that there are some other citizens who are regarded as being desirable, who should be exiled before the Government tries its hand in dealing with Balzer's kind. Now Balzer is a good deal of a dreamer. That's what you and I would say. He is what is known as a philosophical anarchist. About the first day that I worked on the job with him, I timidly asked him if he had ever thrown a bomb.

Last Sunday afternoon I attended the anarchist meeting presided over by Balzer. There were about two hundred men, women and children present. They had some excellent music, a young man about eighteen—an apprentice in our shop—playing the violin, while Balzer's daughters sang a duet, which was really quite well done. Balzer himself gave the address. The thing about it that impressed me was not the philosophy of his argument, but his earnest appeal to the audience to live the simple, natural life. I could easily have riddled some of his statements, and I wondered what attracted those who came, but I could not help seeing that the human element was made so strong that the whole thing became very real to them.

Balzer isn't a member of the union. I suppose that the union has too many rules to fit his philosophy. But there are few men who are more willing to do a fellow a good turn than he is. He'll sit up nights with a "comrade," or some one else who isn't a comrade; he will make sacrifices that would put many another chap to shame. He will give away his wages to the poor of the neighborhood, and try to help them in every possible way. The children are immensely fond of him, and will follow him through the streets, clinging to his arms and legs, and calling him "Papa Balzer." Maybe he's a freak, but he's certainly doing more good than harm, and I'm glad to count him as one of my friends.—Rev. Charles Stelzle, in "Letters from a Workingman."

TEMPER YOUR UTTERANCES.

"I sincerely believe that the interests of our people are best protected and promoted by being temperate in our utterances. You have to confess your differences, but do it in a friendly spirit, for I think it is commonly easier to compose your industrial differences with an employer if you have not wounded his feelings personally. We are all human, and when a man wounds my personal feelings, I am not quite as agreeable to deal with afterward as I would be if he had not wounded me personally, and employers and you and I are just the same. So be sympathetic, broad-minded and temperate in all things."—John Mitchell.

"How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him, and how truly is a kind heart a foundation of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles."—Washington Irving.

WAGE WORKERS AND THE PRESS.

By A. F. Bassett.

Why does not the working class support its own press? This is a question we hear on every hand. Pick up a daily, weekly or monthly publication, and one is confronted with an appeal for assistance. The cause for this is not hard to discover. Being creatures of their environment, the workers care little for intellectual culture.

Then again, anything that compels them to think is too burdensome and must be avoided. Thinking is too great a strain on their mental apparatus. The "Blue Mule" or some similar publication, appeals to them more than a "dry as dust" labor paper. The "Sea Side Library" is patronized to a certain extent, but more especially the "Diamond Dick" series. Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Marx, Engels, La Salle, Buckle, Draper—these men might as well have lived on the moon or some other place equally remote.

In speaking of the working class, Karl Kautsky sums up the situation very nicely. He says: "Their highest ideal consists in aping their masters and in maintaining their hypocritical respectability, their admiration for wealth, however it may be obtained, and their spiritless manner of killing their leisure time. The emancipation of their class appears to them as a foolish dream. Consequently, it is football, boxing, horse racing and opportunities for gambling which moves them the deepest, and to which their entire leisure time, their individual powers, and their material means are devoted."

Sad as this commentary on the intelligence of the working class is, it is but too true; so it still remains for the few brave spirits to march in the van and do all in their power to awaken into life a mind capable of nobler considerations than those which can be measured in dollars and cents.

[While the strictures of our contributor have some foundation in fact, yet the criticism could apply with equal force to others than those belonging to the so-called "working class." It seems to us a mistake to picture the wage earners as almost exclusively "caring little for intellectual culture." The history of the past and the advance movements of the present day show the statement to be extreme. We may not all "think," but most of us try.—Editor.]

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ECONOMIC TRUTHS TAUGHT BY THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.

By Arthur H. Dodge.

A little over three years ago San Francisco was visited by a fire which in three days destroyed the entire business section of the city and several portions of the residence section. Much has been written on the horrors of this disaster and the wonderful faith and energy of the citizens who rebuilt the Pacific Coast metropolis in less than four years. It is now time to consider some of the economic lessons taught by the greatest calamity that ever befell an American city.

I.

On April 21, 1906, while the ruins of the stricken city were still burning, \$400,000 was offered for a choice location on Market street and promptly refused; and before the debris could be removed from any of the streets a wild scramble began all over the city for business sites.

Any one wishing to lease a lot down town paid from \$300 to \$1,500 per month, while locations in less desirable parts of the city brought from \$100 to \$300.

It should be remembered that these rents included no improvements; for miles in every direction there were no improvements; nothing but a dreary waste of broken brick, ruined walls and twisted iron greeted the eye. These rents were being paid for the use of bare land. Therefore, the theory urged by the single taxers for so many years, that ground rents are created by the community and not by the efforts of individual landlords, appeared to be unassailable.

This school of economists have always claimed that the law of rent is as unchangeable as the law of numbers, and that as soon as communities commence to grow, a natural revenue is created, called by John Stuart Mill, "the unearned increment."

That this "unearned increment" should flow into the public treasury in lieu of taxes on industry, is the germ of the single tax philosophy, a truth that is slowly being accepted by thinking people all over the world.

It is one of the economic lessons of the great fire.

II.

The second lesson taught by that fire may be summed up in one short sentence: When the situations to be filled outnumber the men looking for situations, then labor organizations are not needed to protect workingmen.

Considerable apprehension was indulged in by the citizens of San Francisco when the labor unions, taking advantage of the scarcity of labor of all kinds, commenced to raise their wage schedules; yet, strange to say, not a strike occurred in the building trades during the first year of reconstruction work.

To rebuild a great city required an army of workmen, and in a few weeks after the fire we were witnessing the peculiar spectacle of employers bidding against each other for employees. Contractors in order to secure the best artisans paid as high as \$7 and \$8 per day, while a few paid as high as \$10. The union scale for carpenters before the fire was \$4, for plumbers \$5, and for brick layers \$6 per day.

In the crafts outside of the building trades the same labor famine existed. Culinary workers were immediately needed to cook for the army engaged in rebuilding the city, so Cooks' Union, No. 44, raised their wage schedule from \$12 to \$18 per week, this being the minimum scale. The strike that had been feared did not occur, many members of the Restaurant Keepers' Association paying as high as \$4 and \$5 per day for cooks.

Then some of the Japanese, employed in a number of hotels and cafes as dishwashers, decided to ask for \$10 per week instead of \$1 per day, the prevailing wages. One restaurant keeper sought to intimidate his help by threatening discharge. "All right, we clean brick," was the reply. To-

wards the close of the first day's fire the authorities in charge of fighting it, decided to dynamite a majority of the large buildings. After the troops had been withdrawn from the burnt district, it was found that millions of bricks from these dynamited buildings were in good condition and only needed to be scraped free of mortar and sand. These hated and despised Japs had no labor organization back of them to enforce their demands for higher wages, but they did have access to working opportunities. Why should they wash dishes in hot kitchens at \$1 a day when they could earn \$2 a day working in the open air?

In the ruins, boys of all ages reaped a rich harvest by collecting scraps of melted copper, brass, lead and iron and selling it to junk dealers. For several weeks energetic boys earned as high as \$5 a day for this work.

Opening safes hoisted from the ruins was another occupation which required no capital; a crowbar, a sledge hammer and a permit from the chief of police was all that was needed.

One more illustration to show that what the "deserving poor" need is not charity, but an opportunity to help themselves: Many owners of wrecked buildings were glad to give away their ruined lumber to any one willing to carry it off, and backyards completely filled with charred lumber was no unusual sight; many refugees bought no fuel for over a year.

We have in America a school of political economists who continually advance the depressing doctrine that laborers can do nothing without capitalists; yet thousands of men during this time, with only a few dollars, started open-air eating places, fruit stands, and sandwich wagons, and sold notions and relics of the fire on every street corner.

At the end of three months these working opportunities were closed. All open-air merchants were ordered off the streets and vacant lots.

For a few brief months, then, labor needed no protection from trade unions. Employers were hunting workmen instead of workmen hunting employers.

All this suggests the fundamental weakness of labor organizations—their inability to provide work for unemployed members.

III.

In considering the third lesson of the San Francisco fire, a reference to one of the principal teachings of socialism is necessary, namely, that under the present system men are continually forced into vocations for which they are unfitted.

This is true. It is also true that a great many American boys no longer have an opportunity to learn a trade.

But organized labor is not at fault, as charged by the adversaries of organized labor. The cause is an oversupply of labor relatively to working opportunities.

Pick up any daily, and the "situations wanted" always outnumber the "help wanted" advertisements. For a man to secure work through the newspapers he must pay for this privilege, while the employer secures all the labor he wishes free.

Socialists say that the proper equilibrium can be restored by the Government becoming the sole employer. Under this arrangement there would be no over-production and it would be to the interest of the Government to see that every boy learned the trade for which he was naturally adapted.

On the other hand, single taxers maintain that this plan is economically unsound and also unnecessary to produce the equilibrium which both desire.

In support of the latter theory it will be remembered that after the San Francisco fire, anyone wishing work was able to find it without assistance from the Government and without the aid of employment offices or newspaper advertising.

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For some time after the disaster, the leading employment agency in San Francisco offered to supply work to laborers and mechanics without charging the customary office fee. This was not done "to enable labor and capital to rebuild the city," but because no one would pay from \$2.00 to \$10.00 for a situation when the jobs to be filled outnumbered the men looking for jobs.

How often we hear it said that even with opportunities for labor increased, capital would still oppress labor. But employers of labor in San Francisco during the reconstruction period know who were the real dictators, while the demand for labor exceeded the supply. Men of all ages, not only found work, but found the employment for which they were fitted. Carpenters able to do inside finishing and cabinet work were not compelled to build barns and fences; plumbers whose specialty was steam fitting did not look for jobbing; cooks able to hold a chef's position did not work as second cooks or broilers.

Just as an open sewer violates an important law of health, causing various diseases, so the violation for centuries of an economic law has resulted in the present unfair system of production and distribution. Would we banish the economic diseases, let us first open up nature's storehouse to the demands for work by making it unprofitable to withhold land from use. If this does not avail, then meddlesome supervision of industry by Government may fairly claim a trial.

IV.

"Insufficient money in circulation is one of the causes of hard times." This is believed by many who are intelligent, and by many who are not intelligent. The statement should be changed to read: Insufficient opportunities for capital and labor to employ themselves, is the cause of hard times.

The remarkably short time required to rebuild San Francisco refutes the shortage of money fallacy, because it was shown that wherever there is an opportunity for investment, capital will flow into that part of the country as quickly as water runs down hill. For a whole year after the disaster, capital was fairly dumped into San Francisco from all parts of the world. For once could be seen capital in its proper relation to labor, that is, as a partner in the production of wealth. These two factors, co-operating with a third factor, land, rebuilt a metropolis in an incredibly short time.

Why, then, does the firm of Labor & Capital have so much difficulty in getting at land? There can be but one answer—landlordism. Land capitalism, if that term seems any better to define landlordism in its modern guise. Whether the land owner holds idle a valuable building site, a piece of timber or agricultural land, or a coal mine, he is the real obstacle who prevents Messrs. Labor & Capital from engaging in productive enterprise.

All praise to capital and labor, for these are the forces that have rebuilt a second metropolis by the Golden Gate. The landlords furnished nothing; not even the land, for that was here before landlords were created.

The high wages paid in San Francisco during its reconstruction, together with steady employment, enabled thousands of land-hungry men and women to become home owners.

In the two years following the fire, several large tracts of land in the suburbs of the city, which had been used as dairy ranches, were subdivided and offered to the public on "easy terms." Large numbers of refugees, after living for a few months in the tents or in the two-room "shacks" built by the relief committee in the public parks, managed to save enough respectively to erect a small unfinished dwelling on their own lots in one of the outside tracts.

These lots, generally 25x100 feet, were valued at from \$250 to \$750, and are still being paid for

on the installment plan—\$25 down and \$10 per month being the most liberal terms offered by the real estate companies. Visit Ingleside, Ocean View, Columbia Heights, Glen Park, Visitacion Valley or any other outlying section, and you will find a land-loving, liberty-loving people, working out the problems of life in their own homes, free from the worry of rent day. A large number of these families raise all their garden vegetables in the rear of their homes.

"South of Market," portions of which in the past were densely populated, is now being largely used for manufacturing and business purposes. Very few families who were burned out and who later secured homes in the suburbs, have returned to the heart of the city, although by so doing they would save car fare and much time going to and from their daily tasks.

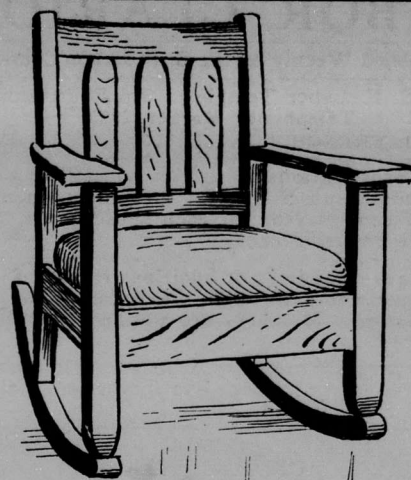
This fact disproves the statement so often made that the working classes prefer the excitement of the slums and saloon. The home-loving instinct will always remain the predominant traits in a woman's nature regardless of what class she belongs to, and the rented place for a number of reasons can never become the ideal home.

CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.

A decrease in the number of casualties on American railroads for the year ended June 30, 1909, is shown by a report published by the Interstate Commerce Commission. During the year 2,791 persons were killed and 63,920 were injured on railroads, as against 3,764 killed and 68,969 injured during the previous fiscal year. This was a decrease of 973 killed and 5,069 injured. The report shows that the number of employees killed in coupling cars and engines was 32 per cent less than during the fiscal year of 1908. The total number of persons killed and injured during the three months ending June 30, last, was 15,895 or 588 killed and 15,307 injured, being a decrease of 3 in the total number of persons killed, and an increase of 2,209 injured, as compared with the number reported for the same period a year ago. The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter was 2,100, or 817 collisions and 1,283 derailments, of which 100 collisions and 172 derailments affected passenger trains.

UPHOLDS OUR GOOD NAME.

The New York "Times" contends that there is an improvement in manners in America, and, as instances, points out that railway companies are issuing manifestoes to their employees, telling them not to insult more people than necessary, as such conduct takes up valuable time that might be devoted to swelling dividends; that multi-millionaires are acquiring the habit of explaining that they mean no harm; that policemen, though they are more sturdy than ever, do not club total strangers quite so fiercely. Cooks are giving notice the night before, instead of the morning of, their departure; tradesmen are now waiting two or three seconds before ringing the doorbell a second time; even burglars are removing their hats in the presence of ladies sitting up in bed, and are using smokeless powder; wives are "boiling down" their curtain lectures; "summer girls" are returning more rings than heretofore; and children of American parents with incomes of more than \$25,000 a year are often quite polite when addressed by a stranger.



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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1909.

"They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak; they are slaves who will not choose hatred, scoffing and abuse rather than in silence shrink from the truth they needs must think; they are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three."—Lowell.

There are a number of extra advertisements in this issue. The attention of readers is called to this, as well as to those merchants and institutions that use our columns regularly. When you arrange your Christmas shopping, see that the foregoing is kept in mind. Patronize those who patronize you. A word to the wise is sufficient. Let us all be wise.

Several unions have recently joined the State Federation of Labor. Others have promised to fall in line. Energetic work on the part of the officers is responsible for this improved condition of affairs. An earnest effort is being made to restore the membership lost during recent years.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, has secured two or three of the books of proceedings asked for in a previous issue. He still desires a copy of the first convention (1901) San Francisco, third convention (1903) Los Angeles, and the fifth convention (1905) Sacramento. Friends are requested to endeavor to furnish these books.

The old-time custom of extending holiday greetings is pleasant. In accordance with this policy, the "Labor Clarion" wishes its readers and friends a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year." To our contemporaries in the labor field there goes out the hope that prosperity may be their portion during the days to come, with the added desire that the trade-union press may become the power it deserves.

The San Jose "Times" states that the labor troubles in the building trades industry will soon be a memory. Several contractors who started out on the "open shop" plan have realized their mistake, and have made peace with the organized workers. The majority, at the outset, refused to discharge the trade unionists, and the end of the difficulty is recognized as near. And so the old story is repeated. Sacramento contractors started out with a great flourish of trumpets to do things to the wage earners. They succumbed gracefully a year or two afterward. Other cities have had similar experiences. Why not profit by all this, remember that the trade union is a fixture, and therefore necessary to consider in the marts of trade?

AN INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE.

On the dead walls of San Francisco are glaring sheets asking the voters to vote against the Geary street railroad bonds. For consummate nerve, the printing shows a master hand. It is said to be time to "stop this waste of money having special elections." Another gem is: "A municipal railway on Geary street would be a white elephant for the taxpayers' hands." The citizens are loudly and coldly told that they have voted "No" on three occasions, and that an opportunity is approaching to "make it unanimous."

From headquarters in a down-town office building the agents of the corporations are directing the campaign against municipal ownership. They have the assistance of two daily newspapers and a number of the weeklies, although this fact, in itself is not strange. Some of the men active in the anti-agitation have admitted their connection with the United Railroads, a procedure hardly necessary.

The citizens have emphatically voted "Yes" on three occasions when they were asked to operate the Geary street road as a municipal venture. The majority expression was very pronounced, but the two-third vote was not in evidence, although, at the last election, only a few hundred votes were needed to obtain that heavy majority. In the face of this, the dead walls tell us that three times we have said "No." Without a qualifying line of type, the falsehood is brazenly published. Remembrance of a not very fond nature recalls the difficulties in the way of the great mass of citizens at the last election. None of the corporations gave time to their employees to express their opinions on this vital subject, and some of the polling booths were so far apart that it was almost impossible for a man to attend to civic duty without losing time from work.

Is the plea to "stop this waste of money" selfish or unselfish? In other words, does the United Railroads think only of the saving of the taxpayers' money while shedding crocodile tears?

If "a municipal railway on Geary street would be a white elephant," why wouldn't it be an excellent idea to make the Geary street vote favorably unanimous and thus convince the citizens that the larger issues of operating all the street railroad lines is impracticable, because of the failure of the first attempt? Surely this is a common sense suggestion, and a real money saver. It would not only help San Francisco materially, but would also convince the numerous "faddists" in the community that municipal ownership is a dream of the nightmare variety. Furthermore, it would save coin for the United Railroads, because it wouldn't be necessary to prepare for the real struggle yet to come. Geary street is only a skirmish. No one ever knew of a corporation refusing to make money by preventing unnecessary expenditures.

How can it be proved that municipal operation is a failure until it has been tried? Clairvoyants read the future, with more or less success—usually less—but it is doubtful whether there is one resident of San Francisco willing to concede clairvoyant power to the United Railroads on the issue of acquiring street railroads.

A splendid meeting of citizens was held last Monday night to further municipal ownership of the Geary street property. Many civic bodies, all the labor organizations, and both the outgoing and incoming city authorities are heartily in favor of the project. No good reason has been advanced against it.

On Thursday, December 30th, the Geary street bond issue will again confront the voters. After the saturnalia of crime connected with our transportation system, let every man who believes San Francisco is entitled to the best, and who believes in her advancement, resolve to present her with a gift for the New Year of priceless opportunity—the Geary street road.

WHEN IS A BOYCOTT NOT A BOYCOTT?

The above heading suggested itself to our mind on reading an account in the Berkeley "Independent" of December 15th of the action taken by some hillside residents in protest of a street-car service alleged to be inadequate. The following resolution has been extensively signed:

"Whereas, The Oakland Traction Company has disregarded the petition of over six hundred residents in the Hillside district of Berkeley for an extension of the Euclid avenue car line,

"Now, Therefore, We, the undersigned members of La Loma Improvement Club and other residents of Berkeley, hereby pledge ourselves to refuse to patronize the Oakland Traction Company's trans-bay line, known as the Key Route, and their street-car system, so far as possible, until such time as we have definite assurances that the Oakland Traction Company will afford the residents of North Berkeley adequate transportation facilities by the extension of the Euclid avenue line.

"And we further pledge ourselves to exert our influence to the utmost among our friends and acquaintances, to induce them to pursue the same course."

The foregoing is a plain, every-day example of the boycott. Usually the grievance isn't committed so emphatically to paper. The precincts of the University of California are not popularly supposed to look with much favor on trade unions. Of course there are exceptions among the residents, but, speaking generally, the fact remains. One reason given is that organized labor boycotts. To be sure it does, and if there is an individual or set of individuals who fail to exercise the Boston tea-party-given right, we have yet to hear to the contrary.

Classic hillside Berkeley wants to put not only the Oakland Traction Company out of business, but the Key Route as well.

Mr. Grape Nuts Post fumes at the boycott and spends of his easily-earned dollars to depict its horrors. And yet he writes the Canadian Bank of Commerce advising that certain newspapers "pandering to the mob" be prevented from securing advertising contracts, and so vitally injured.

The trusts deplore labor's boycotts, while they not only use the weapon but squelch entirely, in many instances, the firm or firms who think they are in a free country and who aspire to enter the marts of trade to sell goods.

Socially men and women boycott. For good reason or for no reason at all, patronage is withheld and people sent to Coventry. Because of sides taken on public questions, the boycott is frequently called into relentless play.

When trade unionists boycott they can advance excellent reasons. They inform their fellows and friends that some store or corporation keeps open longer hours than their competitors, or pays lower wages. For these causes, and in order to afford protection to the great majority whose position is jeopardized by the selfish acts of one or two, notice is given that our patronage should not be extended the offender or offenders.

This stand is just. It is similar to that taken by men and women in moral movements. It is exactly like the attitude of employers when dealing with their kind, if business reasons impel.

There is one underlying fundamental principle involved. The boycott is employed by organized labor to attain an end—the improvement of community life, the adding to comfort or leisure.

The Justice Wrights may fume, the Posts may indict, the smug complacency of the industrial magnates deplore, but, nevertheless, trade unionists will do exactly like the cross-bay Berkeleyites—if the wages paid are below standard, if the hours are longer than accepted schedule, or if the sanitation needs remedying, the purchasing power will be withheld, if possible, to show our legitimate disapproval.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Do As the Romans Do.**

The citizens of Rome recently voted in favor of electric lighting and street car services being supplied by the city, and this has created a situation which is peculiar. Electric lighting and tramway systems are at present in the hands of private companies. It is not proposed to buy up or take over these undertakings, but to set up rival enterprises worked by the municipality. Signor Nathan, the mayor of Rome, has held out the prospect of reduced tariffs, both for electric lighting and tramways, and the aim is by superior cheapness to obtain the custom of the public and to induce them to let the private companies severely alone.

It is naturally pointed out, however, that the private companies may meet municipal competition by also reducing their own rates, and that they may be able to retain their present patrons by the offer of prices and other advantages more tempting than those of the municipal services. It is further argued that municipalities have rarely been known to carry on business undertakings so economically as private companies, and that a war of tariffs would simply mean that in the end the ratepayers would have to bear the loss. The citizens of Rome, nevertheless, seem disinclined to listen to any warning and are determined to try the municipal experiment.

* * *

Some American Federation of Labor Principles.

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, but securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

A principle in the economy of our lives must be established, and that is a living wage, below which the wage workers should not permit themselves to be driven. The living wage must be the first consideration either in the cost or sale of an article, the product of labor.

The world's thinkers are now beginning to appreciate the fact that the demand for work is not alone one for the preservation of life in the individual, but is a human, innate right; the movement to reduce the hours of labor is not sought to shirk the duty of toil, but as the human means by which the workless workers may find the road to employment.

The strength of a chain is its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions and are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.

We unite because we must. It is not a matter of sentiment, or charity, it is one of business. We are trade unionists because there is no other agency that will secure for us good wages, a short work day, partial independence in the present, and some time, we hope, complete.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, complain.

Within the lines of the Federation will be fought to the bitter end the fast-coming struggle, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evoked.

* * *

A To-the-Point Letter.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, declined the appointment of Mayor Busse as a member of a commission of 300 to act upon the Commercial Club's plans to make

an "Ideal Chicago." After explaining the degraded position into which the commercial interests of Chicago have thrust the workers of Chicago, Mr. Fitzpatrick wrote:

"What we need in Chicago is a better citizenship and an understanding of the responsibility we have to protect and to promote the welfare of the human family. We present a sorry spectacle when we close our eyes to the home condition and the very limited opportunity of our people to live anything like an American citizen should live, while our better inclinations are shrouded with an all-consuming desire for more dollars. It is time we of Chicago should be seriously concerned with a 'Chicago plan,' but one having as its object a better life, a better home, a better future for human beings. It may appear to some that the promotion of industrial and commercial interests is all, but I have found that they are fully able to care for themselves, and am somewhat confounded as to the need of a committee of 300 citizens to help them. Long ago I reached the conclusion that one decent home, with a bread winner full of hope and courage, a contented wife and happy children, means more in the eyes of our Creator than any industrial or commercial enterprise in our midst."

In substantiation of his charge that the commercial interests are degrading the workers Mr. Fitzpatrick cites such instances as:

"A maximum wage of \$1.65 per day in the packing industry.

"A working year of 365 days and twelve hours a day in the packing industry.

"Wages from \$1.10 to \$1.20 a day in the cooperative industry.

"Wages of \$3.40 to \$7.00 a week at ten hours a day for working women.

"Hungry school children numbering thousands officially reported." * * *

The Suffragettes and Their Unruly Methods.

It isn't often that a word of comfort is passed out to those ladies whose activities in the propaganda to obtain the ballot in England have attracted attention accompanied by a frown. T. D. Benson, writing to the "Labor Leader" of London, shows that he (or she!) has read history with an eye single to the work in hand. Here is one paragraph that is the keynote of the findings:

"Of course, when men wanted the franchise, they did not behave in the unruly manner of our feminine friends. They were perfectly constitutional in their agitation. In Bristol, I find they only burnt the Mansion House, the Custom House, the Bishop's Palace, the Excise Office, three prisons, four toll houses, and forty-two private dwellings and warehouses, and all in a perfectly constitutional and respectable manner. Numerous constitutional fires took place in the neighborhoods of Bedford, Cambridge, Canterbury and Devizes. Four men were respectably hanged at Bristol and three in Nottingham. The Bishop of Lichfield was nearly killed, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was insulted, spat upon, and with great difficulty rescued from amidst the yells and execrations of a violent and angry mob. The suffragists in those days had a constitutional weakness for bishops, and a savage vandalism towards cathedrals and bishops' palaces. A general strike was proposed, and secret arming and drilling commenced in most of the great Chartist centres. Wales broke out even into active rebellion, and nine men were condemned to death. At London, Bradford, York, Sheffield, Liverpool, Chester, Taunton, Durham, and many other towns, long sentences of penal servitude were passed. In this way the males set a splendid example of constitutional methods in agitating for the franchise. I think we are well qualified to advise the suffragettes to follow our example, to be respectable and peaceful in their methods like we were, and then they will have our sympathy and support."

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

By Jacob A. Riis.

No Santa Claus? Yes, my little man, there is a Santa Claus, thank God! The world would indeed be poor without one. It is true that he does not always wear a white beard and drive a reindeer team—not always, you know—but what does it matter? He is Santa Claus with the big, loving, Christmas heart, for all that; Santa Claus with the kind thoughts for every one that make children and grown-up people beam with happiness all day long.

And shall I tell you a secret which I did not learn at the post-office, but it is true all the same—of how you can always be sure your letters go to him straight by the chimney route? It is this: send along with them a friendly thought for the boy you don't like; for Jack who punched you, or Jim who was mean to you. The meaner he was the harder do you resolve to make it up; not to bear him a grudge. That is the stamp for the letter to Santa. Nobody can stop it, not even a cross-draught in the chimney, when it has that on.

Because—don't you know, Santa Claus is the spirit of Christmas; and ever and ever so many years ago when the dear little Baby was born after whom we call Christmas, and was cradled in the manger out in the stable because there was not room in the inn, that Spirit came into the world to soften the hearts of men and make them love one another. Therefore, that is the mark of the Spirit to this day. Don't let anybody or anything rub it out. Then the rest doesn't matter. Let them tear Santa's white beard off at the Sunday school festival and growl in his bearskin coat. These are only his disguises. The steps of the real Santa Claus you can trace all through the world as you have done here with me, and when you stand in the last of his tracks you will find the Blessed Babe of Bethlehem smiling a welcome to you. For then you will be home.

HELP THE GOOD FIGHT.

By Wm. C. Voorsanger, M.D.

In the great campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis, no element of the public has rendered more efficient service than the working people, especially those organized in the labor movement. Many of the most powerful labor organizations in the country have already taken an active stand in the matter of using preventive measures and in the extension of the propaganda against tuberculosis.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Toronto, Canada, adopted strongly-worded resolutions urging the affiliated bodies to co-operate in every possible way with the societies organized primarily for the purpose of combating this disease.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is the local representative of the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis. The association bespeaks your aid and that of your readers in order that its work in this city may be successful.

As the most efficient means of co-operation at this time, we would direct your attention to the Christmas stamps issued by the American National Red Cross. These stamps cost one cent each, and may be affixed to any species of mail or express matter or any kind of package. The stamps may be had in large quantities by application at the office of the association, 1547 Jackson street.

The gross revenue from the sale of these stamps comes to this association, and will be used by it exclusively for the purpose of dealing with cases of tuberculosis.

"Every man as an inhabitant of the earth, is a joint proprietor of it in its natural state."—Thomas Paine.

Notes in Union Life

President John A. Kelly of the San Francisco Labor Council returned home last Tuesday. He reports that the injunction proceedings against the A. F. of L. officials had the effect of turning the Toronto convention into a love feast. Mr. Kelly visited extensively in the east, and came near participating in a train wreck during his travels.

The employing bakers contemplate using the union label of the bakers and confectioners if there is sufficient demand. It is the plain duty of unionists and friends to consistently ask for the label. In this way the position of the craftsmen will be impregnable.

Read the articles on the coming bond elections—Mr. Troy's will be found especially interesting. See that you vote for the Geary street bonds on December 30th, and have your neighbors and acquaintances do likewise.

The printing pressmen have nominated international officers. Needless to say, George L. Berry of No. 24 was endorsed for the international presidency.

The molders have voted to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor. The municipal bond issues will be supported.

Dan Powers of the bookbinders has been elected vice-president of the Sacramento Union.

Here is the way the Los Angeles "Citizen" alludes to one of our friends: "Organizer John I. Nolan has left for the east and will not return until after Christmas. Mr. Nolan is a thorough gentleman, a keen observer and is posted on the aims and needs of organized labor. Los Angeles will benefit by his presence here, and he is sure of a warm welcome on his return."

Do your Christmas shopping early—and be sure to have something with which to shop. Another word of advice—remember the "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

The teamsters complain that the Southern Pacific Company's system of receiving freight requires them to do the work of freight handlers. This entails considerable loss of time and keeps the teamsters from their regular business. The Santa Fe arranges matters so that teamsters unload goods and the company's men attend to the rest.

The brewers celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of union life last Saturday evening in their hall on Capp street. The attendance was good, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The machinists favor the extension of the Exclusion Act so that all Mongolians shall be included. The bakers' union label has been endorsed, and also the petition for a pardon for Edward Duncan and Thomas Moran.

Municipal ownership of the Hetch-Hetchy water supply and the Geary street railroad is warmly supported by the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

James Hedley, a charter member of the Molders' Union, died recently at the ripe age of eighty-nine years.

See that the newspaper solicitor who calls at your door has a union card.

E. H. Misner of the machinists and John W. Sweeney of the pattern makers will be associated with John I. Nolan of the molders in the work of organizing the men employed in the iron trades industry of Los Angeles.

The waitresses at their last meeting donated \$10 to a member in distress, installed seven candidates, and endorsed the bakers' union label.

The garment workers continually ask that their label be required on all ready-made clothing and garments. This is one good way of celebrating Christmas all the year round—insist on the union label and thus show your good will to men and women.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

A growing depression in the laundry business, through which fully 40 per cent of the laundry workers of this and surrounding cities were forced out of employment, and through which the industry was reduced from a paying investment to a losing one, finally assumed such grave proportions that the men and women concerned were aroused to the fact that something must be done and done quickly.

A reason was looked for and readily found. The Japanese were responsible. Why? Because their Oriental standards of living enabled them to produce work at a lower figure and make a correspondingly larger profit.

A meeting was called on March 17, 1908, and the Anti-Jap Laundry League formed. Without precedent to follow, every move was cautious. Mistakes were made and remedied; methods tried and discarded; until finally a system was adopted which, though crude, produced results.

The system is simple. Communications are sent to patrons of Japanese urging them to give their own race the preference. If the patron is a businessman, he is shown the inconsistency of his policy of, on the one hand, gathering in the dollars of the white man over his counters, and, on the other, turning him away from his door, preferring an Oriental who contributes nothing toward his subsistence and is detrimental to those upon whose prosperity he depends for a profitable business. His argument that the Japanese are cheaper is easily answered, for what would be the result if all the white people should take the same view and patronize his Japanese competitor. Should the communications fail to bring a reply, a representative is sent to interview the Japanese patron personally. No case is considered closed until a final report of the attitude of the patron is on file.

Realizing that the success of the movement depends greatly upon the prestige of the organization, the endorsement and support of the trade unions, Mission Promotion Association, Glen Park Improvement Club, Geary Street and Point Lobos Avenue Improvement Club, Young Ladies' Institute, and several other organizations of like character, were sought and secured.

Union Made SMOKE THE Home Industry

VALENCIA

5-CENT CIGAR

(LONG FILLER)

On Sale at Labor Temple Cigar Store and Other Places



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



SOROSIS STOVES

\$1.00 DOWN
\$1.00 A WEEK

We have contracted for 5,000 Sorosis Stoves, which we must purchase by February 1st. To increase our sales and enable us to keep our contract we are putting them out at the unusual terms of \$1.00 down and \$1.00 a week. These terms are especially generous when you realize that Sorosis Stoves are the same old reliable stoves which have helped build up our business to its present size.

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
1017 MARKET ST.
JUST ABOVE SIXTH

WHY NOT READ THE DAILY NEWS?

IT'S THE BRIGHTEST, SNAPPIEST,
REAL NEWS PAPER IN TOWN

IT HAS ALL THE NEWS that's fit to print and is the only real Independent paper here, too. Have you noticed that? And of course you know that it is the FRIEND of LABOR, in fact, it is the only Workingman's daily paper in San Francisco. Order it by phone or postal. 25c. a month. 1 cent on the street.

The Daily News, 340 9th St.

Phone Market 400

For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. E. P. Turner is the active head of a plan to provide luncheons at cost to all pupils in the public schools of Dallas, Texas. She is a member of the Dallas Board of Education, and she personally made the investigation which has resulted in experimental luncheons in the high schools. These have been so successful that during this winter luncheons will be provided in all the Dallas schools. Mrs. Turner found that the majority of children did not go home for luncheon, but spent a few cents apiece for candy and crackers in small stores near the schools. She insisted there was need for reform, and so money was set aside for the experiment in the high schools. A plain, wholesome lunch is provided at a trifling cost, and the children of needy parents receive luncheons free.

"He is not a good citizen who shirks his duties as a voter, or refuses to render such services as he can to the public. Nor is she a good citizen who declines to leave the cloistered shelter of her home to work for the welfare of other homes, refuses to unite with her fellows to maintain in purity and efficiency the government of the people by the people, and petulantly cries, 'Why thrust upon me new burdens?' rather than nobly answering the call for duty, 'Show me what service I can render the state and humanity, and I shall gladly do my part.'"—Prof. Schmidt of Cornell.

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr has expressed her gratification at the decision of the students in the college to abolish hazing. In addressing the students she caused amusement by describing hazing as "teasing." "The year is marked out for me from other years," she said, "by the decision of the students of the college, through their self-government associations, to do away with what has been a blot upon the fair escutcheon of Bryn Mawr and give up at once and for all the silly and ungenerous practice of teasing and embarrassing the younger and inexperienced students. However slight this teasing may have been it was uncivilized and barbarous. This practice, which has come to prevail in Bryn Mawr only in recent years, had prevented my idealizing the sophomore class as I should like to."

The first Egyptian woman to demand women's rights is the wife of a Bedouin sheik in the province of Fayoum, who, after writing for some years on the subject under a pseudonym, has now publicly given an address in a newspaper office on the woman question in Egypt. The audience consisted of 200 ladies from the most distinguished harems of the capital, who listened attentively to her demand for monogamy, reform of divorce law, higher education of girls, and legal equality of the sexes.

The tenement committee of the Woman's Municipal League of New York has for a part of its program for the coming year a demonstration of model tenement houses for working women. One of the members of the committee, Miss Gertrude Barnum, has fitted up two, three and four-room apartments at 416 East Sixty-fifth street with a view of putting the theory of the committee into practice. In these flats, at a rent of from \$1.37 to \$2.75 a week, self-supporting women may enjoy the comforts of a complete home, with steam heat, gas ranges, stationary tubs, bathing facilities, steam laundry dryers, private lavatories and all modern conveniences. Groups of working women are already availing themselves of these advantages, and Miss Barnum is "at home" in one of these model flats every Thursday afternoon and evening, for the purpose of showing the Sixty-fifth street tenements and furnishing information to wage-earning house hunters regarding model tenements in other parts of New York.

INSIST ON UNION LABEL HATS.

The Sacramento Federated Trades Council has requested the publication of these resolutions:

"Whereas, It is a recognized fact that the union label is one of the most potent weapons in the possession of organized labor, in that it enables the purchaser to discriminate in his patronage, and, by accepting only goods which bear the union label, become the employer of his fellow unionists in other crafts, and

"Whereas, The United Hatters of North America own one of the oldest of the union labels in existence, and one which particularly deserves support at the present time, from the fact that they are now engaged in a great struggle for the preservation of their organization against the powerful National Association of Manufacturers, and have already won out with seventy-five per cent of the manufacturers, and can gain a complete victory if supported by a demand for union labeled hats, and

"Whereas, Sacramento Federated Trades Council is the sole judge of the qualifications of its membership, and considers unfit to sit in its meetings any delegate so recreant to his duty to the labor movement as to purchase and use non-union products, thereby becoming an employer of such labor, and

"Whereas, With a view of educating trade unionists to the duty and necessity of supporting the union label, this Council now decides to exclude from its membership any delegate who is so untrue to the vital principles of trade unionism as to patronize non-union hats; therefore be it

"Resolved, That no one shall be allowed to sit as a member of this Council who shall wear a fur hat which does not contain the union label of the United Hatters of North America; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Council will not recognize any hat as a union hat unless it bears the label of the United Hatters of North America; and, be it further

"Resolved, That, previous to roll call, it shall be the duty of the conductor, while taking up the pass-word, and subsequently of the sergeant-at-arms, in admitting applicants at the door, to ascertain if the requirement of the foregoing resolution is complied with and, should there be any infraction of same, report the offender at once to the president, who shall immediately disqualify the offending delegate and instruct the secretary to remove his name from the roll book and notify the union represented of said action and reason therefor; and, be it further

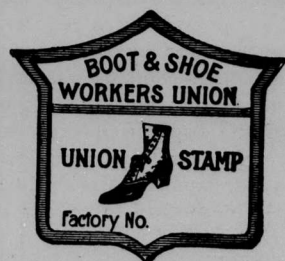
"Resolved, That it is the intention of this Council to extend the provisions of these resolutions to other union labels and union cards in the near future; and, be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions shall go into effect on Tuesday, March 1, 1910, and that the president and secretary of all affiliated unions shall be furnished with a copy of same."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

UNION MADE **SHOES** FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Brockton Shoe Store

1427-1429 Fillmore St.
NEAR ELLIS



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Black on Canary.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW.

Direction of Martin Beck.

LA TITCOMB, "The Singer on Horseback;" IDA O'DAY, in "A Bit of Old Chelsea;" A NIGHT IN A MONKEY MUSIC HALL, presented by MAUDE ROCHEZ; MELVILLE & HIGGINS; HYMAN MEYER; FAY, 2 COLEYS & FAY; CARL NOBEL. NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES; HARRY FOX and MILLERSHIP SISTERS.

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70. Seats on Sale Two Weeks in Advance.

The Denver House

221 Third Street, San Francisco

A. LUNGREN, Manager

400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

Denver Baths

225 Third Street, San Francisco

Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office.

Phone KEARNY 3373.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 10, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., Vice-President Schilling in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly excused, and Delegate Rosenthal appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Sailors—Ed. Anderson, Frank Bauer, E. Ellison, Ed. Gullixen, Frank Johnson, Jos. T. R. Liddy, Paul Scharrenberg, A. Seaman, Robt. Tunnell. Press Feeders—Walter Johnson, Peter Fitzgerald, Ed. McGenity. Delegates seated. A credential was received from Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29, for McArthur Johnston, vice J. R. Roland. Delegate Roland raised an objection to seating Delegate Johnston, stating that the Council had on a former occasion refused to accept the credential from this same delegate, because of his protest as to the illegality of election. It was moved that the credential lay over to new business. Amendment that secretary read record of Council's former action. Amendment to amendment, that secretary be instructed to look up record and report back, and that credentials lay over until next meeting; carried; 110 in favor, 22 against.

Communications—Filed—From District Council of United Garment Workers of St. Louis, expressing thanks for assistance. From Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, thanking Council for assistance and requesting that we take up credentials of unauthorized persons. From Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29, protesting against the levying of a boycott on the San Francisco "Call." On motion same was deferred until report of executive committee on this matter was read. From the United Hatters of North America, receipt for donation of \$59.10. From Retail Clerks, stating that a down-store employed union clerks and was fair to their organization. From Bay and River Steamboatmen, pledging \$3 per month to organization of migratory labor. Referred to Committee on Bonds—From the Board of Supervisors, to attend conference on proposed bond issue, Monday evening, December 13, 1909. From Merchants' Association, resolution adopted by that body on water supply bond issue. Referred to Treasurer McLennan—From California Meat Co., notification of meeting. Referred to Executive Committee—From Stone Cutters' Union of Bedford, Ind., requesting financial assistance. From Laundry Wagon Drivers, request for boycott on North Point Laundry. From Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting boycott on H. Wreden & Co., Clay and Fillmore streets. From Barbers, No. 148, request for financial assistance in furtherance of boycott. From Gas Workers, copy of wage scale and agreement. Referred to Financial Secretary—From Retail Clerks in reference to membership.

The secretary was directed to reply to two communications from Sacramento, one requesting information as to Boot and Shoe Makers' White Labor League, and another relative to Stationary Engineers. A communication was received from the Asiatic Exclusion League, requesting financial aid in matter of distribution of an article entitled "Japanese conquest of domestic occupations and some of the remedies that might be applied," by Jas. D. Graham. Moved that this Council donate the sum of \$50 to this worthy cause; carried.

Reports of Unions—Bakers—Business fair; extend thanks for support of union label on bread, and trusted that every unionist will continue to demand same. Shoe Clerks—Business good; request unionists to demand their card and to walk out of store where it is not produced. Retail Clerks—Will assist in punishing employers who misuse the Garment Workers' label. Barbers—Some shops working men all night, and are

threatening the permanency of barbers' shorter workday; request the moral assistance of all members of unions and friends of organized labor. Cooks—Boycott still on Puritan Restaurant, 964 Market street; working help very long hours. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Business good; thank "Call" for conditions of sleeping quarters of men on river steamers. Retail Drivers—Wreden & Co., Clay and Fillmore streets, unfair; have repeatedly violated agreement with union.

At this time Delegate Desepte asked permission to bring a matter up out of order, and, permission being given, it was moved that the Council declare a boycott on the Standard and Pacific Box factories; carried.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to order 200 copies of the proceedings of the convention of the A. F. of L. convention, held at Toronto.

On motion, the reports of special committees were taken up previous to report of the executive committee.

Report of Trustees—"We, the undersigned board of trustees, have examined the strike fund of the box makers and sawyers and found it correct. Signed, C. Schuppert, J. W. Spencer, and O. E. Henley."

Special Committees—The committee appointed to investigate the truth of the statements relative to the carnival committee made by Bro. Hugh McMahon of the Laundry Wagon Drivers, at a meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, reported that after hearing the case thoroughly they were of the opinion that there was no intention on the part of the carnival committee to hinder the work of the Anti-Jap Laundry League; that the carnival committee had decided that there should be no distribution of literature and had refused the request of Anti-Jap Laundry League on these grounds. They also stated they believed no harm was intended by Bro. McMahon. They recommended that the Council pledge the Anti-Jap Laundry League its moral support. On motion, the report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

Carnival Committee—The committee stated that there were 24,000 tickets still out, and hoped that unions will not fail to make returns. Moved that if tickets held by unions are not returned by Friday, December 24, 1909, that the committee stand instructed to charge unions for same; carried.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the case having been settled, the request of Laundry Workers' Union on Peerless Laundry be filed; carried. The committee reported further that firemen's request for a boycott on French Laundry Co., 3272 Mission street, and the complaint of S. C. Schwartz, will be heard Monday evening, December 13, 1909. The committee reported progress on the complaint of Electrical Workers, No. 151, against method of examination by civil service commission. The secretary was instructed by the committee to communicate with civil service commission relative to examination of engineers in the fire department. The committee permitted the Upholsterers' Union to use the letter head of the Council, after correcting communication submitted, in accordance with the instructions of the Council. On the matter of the Union Man's Orphanage, the committee reported that a motion to appoint a sub-committee to confer with committees from other councils was lost. Moved to concur in full report; amendment: to concur in the report of the committee with the exception of that part referring to motion lost, relative to Union Man's Orphanage. Motion lost, 29 in favor, 36 against. The motion to concur in the full report was carried.

The committee submitted a report of special meeting held Friday evening, December 10, 1909, at 7 p. m., for the purpose of further considering

the request of Newspaper Solicitors' Union for a boycott on San Francisco "Call." The committee recommended that Council postpone decisive action on this matter until such time as the executive committee submits a further recommendation bearing thereon. The committee instructed the secretary to communicate with Manager of "Call," and request him to give a definite answer to the following question: "Will you, Mr. Hornick, abide by the decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L., when rendered on your protest?" It was moved that recommendation and report of the committee be concurred in; carried.

Receipts and Expenses—Receipts, \$201. Expenses, \$123.97.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW

HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

UNION MADE

Suits

Overcoats
Rain Coats

\$15 to \$25

WALLENSTEIN & FROST

824 MARKET STREET opp. 4th

WHY NOT

GIVE HIM A

"LUNDSTROM"

HAT ORDER

for Xmas?

Order is attached to a beautiful Art Calendar which in itself makes a very handsome souvenir. Issued for any amount and good in any of

Lundstrom's Four Stores

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street

Union Made Hats

"From Maker to Wearer"

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

An Ideal Life Insurance Policy for Workingmen.

To the People. Letter No. 24.

The accumulation policy, issued by old-line companies, provides that all earnings, or profits, shall be accumulated as single premium conversion until, together with the reserve, they equal a single premium at the attained age. Then the policy becomes fully paid, and the premiums are discontinued.

While future savings cannot be definitely stated in advance, the company's own experience, and that of life companies generally, furnishes a reasonable basis for the estimate of ages at which policies will become fully paid, and premium payments stop. The advantage of this contract is that it minimizes the outlay of money by the insured. To illustrate: The regular twenty payment policy at age forty costs \$41.83 per \$1000. Under the conversion policy, the rate is \$31.83, an annual saving of \$10, or an advance dividend of over 23 per cent.

The conversion policy may be reasonably estimated to become paid up, and premiums stop, the twenty-first year, when it will have a cash value of \$678, which is in excess of the sum of the premiums paid. The insured, in such event, will have had protection for twenty-one years, with policy non-forfeitable after the third year, at the cost only of interest on premiums paid, with nothing to pay thereafter. If the policy be not then surrendered for cash, he will have the right to have his dividends, or profits, converted into additional insurance.

The man insuring at twenty-five, paying a premium of only \$20.88 per \$1000, will have his policy fully paid up at age fifty-two. If he insures at thirty-five, it will be fully paid up at age fifty-eight. At age forty-five, it will be fully paid up at sixty-four. At age fifty-five, it will be fully paid up at seventy-one.

This is an ideal policy.

Every man who can should pay for his insurance during his money-making years. His old age should be relieved from the burden of premium paying.

The policy, beginning with the third year, is non-forfeitable. Should any premiums thereafter be unpaid, the company will itself make the payments up to the limit of the cash value, keeping the policy in full force. Or, on the insured's option, the insurance may be extended for such a period of time as the cash value will carry it; it may be exchanged for equivalent paid-up insurance, or the cash value itself will be paid. While the policy remains in force, it will be security for a cash loan up to the full amount of the cash value, at 5 per cent interest.

No one doubts the wisdom of protecting one's family against the financial loss which death entails. Neither can the wisdom be doubted of paying up insurance while earning capacity is at its best. When the policy is once paid up, it not only stands as protection to the family, or as an addition to the estate immediately available after death, to protect the home or business against pressing obligations, but it always, because of its cash loan value, stands as an immediate protection to the insured in time of need.

No prudent man will borrow on his life policy so long as he can avoid it, but it is a great satisfaction to know that there is a reserve ready to meet any emergency.

Installment Option.—Every policy gives to the insured the right, at any time, to direct the insurance, or any portion of it, to be paid in installments, and thus guarantee to the beneficiary a yearly income during life.

To illustrate: If you had a \$10,000 A. C. policy, and should conclude that in case of your death your wife should have \$2,500 for immediate use,

with the remainder (\$7,500) converted into an income for life, it would be necessary merely to state your wishes in writing, and enclose the policy for proper endorsement to the company, which would endorse thereon \$2,500 to be paid at death, and an annual payment of \$375 for twenty years, followed by a deferred annuity, guaranteed according to age, during the whole remaining life of the beneficiary.

Here, then is protection, investment and executor combined, without the intervention or expense of lawyer, trustees or administrators.

Did you ever read your policy? Do you know its terms and privileges, and how to use them? No wonder there are misfits in policies and lack of knowledge in protecting thousands of weak women and weaker children and aged people.

It is the sacred duty of every man to provide protection and support for those dependent after he has been taken from them. It is important, therefore, that this protection be of the kind that will actually protect and support, the kind of plan that cannot miscarry or permit of even a possibility of defeating the real purpose.

Any of the old-line companies can issue such a policy, enabling a man not only to leave a cash estate to his wife and children, but to leave it payable to them monthly or yearly, like a salary or pension, for twenty years or for life, and it is as safe as a pension from the Government.

Many men spend 10 cents today for a cigar, and the same tomorrow and the next day, and so on every day in the year, and think nothing of it, but if they were called upon to pay \$36.50 in one sum today, to provide but one cigar each day for the next year, they would begin to realize that, after all, this little dime a day would pay the premiums on a \$10 monthly income at age thirty-three. Think a little.

Ignoring the increase of population and wealth, life insurance would still be a great business if only terminations were replaced. But we have no need to so restrict our ideas of its future. Statisticians tell us that there are but 1,600,000 persons who own one or more shares of stock in our various railroads, industrial, banking and other corporations; 1,838,000 persons owning stock in building and loan associations; 8,588,811 saving bank accounts, and 8,600,000 persons owning their own homes. It can probably, therefore, be said that the owners of 25,000,000 life insurance policies somewhat equal in number those interested in all other financial enterprises in this country combined.

Letter No. 25 will expose some economic fallacies.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

(The German Bank.)
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,504,498 68
Deposits June 30, 1909\$36,793,234 04
Total Assets\$39,435,681 39

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

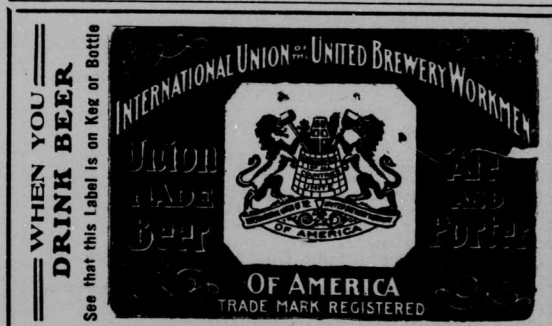
Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls



Men--

Let us show you the
best Suit to be had
in San Francisco for **\$10**
Blue Serges Included

We would like to have you investigate the suits in which we specialize at \$10.00. You are assured the same good designs, "wearable" materials, and careful fit and finish found only in higher priced clothing, and you don't have to pay more than \$10.00 for it. You will save a lot of time, trouble and money. The Blue Serge Suits we sell are equal to those sold in most stores at \$18.00.



Equal to any \$15.00
Clothing

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(123) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Standard Box Factory.
Sutro Baths.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.
American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Eagle Box Factory.
French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has instituted a vigorous boycott against "Popular Mechanics," a technical publication that is said to be patronized almost exclusively by trade unionists. According to a poster issued by the Federation, which is being given wide circulation throughout the country, "Popular Mechanics" is printed in a non-union office that is notorious for its antagonism to union labor. The Federation appeals to all union labor not to patronize "Popular Mechanics."

J. L. Brown, well-known member of No. 21, who has been the editor of the Colma "Record" for the past several months, was removed from his home to the German Hospital last Wednesday morning, suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Frank Mooney, a veteran member of the union, is compelled to give up active work at the trade on account of advanced years. His application for a pension has been forwarded to International headquarters.

A new edition of the local constitution, by-laws, scale of prices, etc., revised to date, is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution at the next meeting of the union. Copies of the revised laws of the I. T. U., edition for 1910, have been received at headquarters, and will also be distributed at the next meeting. Particular attention of those members who are careless in the payment of dues is directed to the new law, which goes into effect January 1, 1910, imposing a fine of \$5, instead of \$1, on those who become delinquent.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Boosters' Club was held at the headquarters last Sunday afternoon. The secretary of the club read communications from a large number of Coast unions pledging support to San Francisco for the 1911 convention. It behooves all members of No. 21 who are interested in the project to bestir themselves, as Salt Lake City has an energetic committee that is hustling all the time. Now that No. 21 has entered the race, we cannot afford to lose.

Last Saturday night the employees of the "Evening Post" celebrated the first anniversary of the incoming of the present management of the paper by tendering a banquet to S. Fred Hogue, manager. About ninety attaches of the "Post," including representatives from all departments of the paper, gathered at Jules' restaurant and enjoyed one of the best dinners ever served in that cafe. W. A. Rossetti, foreman of the composing room, was toastmaster and his opening speech and brief introductions of succeeding speakers would have reflected credit on a seasoned after-dinner speaker. Mr. Hogue responded in a speech that captivated his hearers. He expressed appreciation of the loyal support of the force at all times and under all circumstances, and declared that he entertained no doubt of hearty co-operation in the future. Aside from the speech making, the gathering was entertained by talent from the local theatres.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday. D. J. Bruce, O. H. Mickel and P. E. Campau were initiated, and applications for membership received from F. A. Hutchinson and D. C. McDowell. The semi-annual meeting of the society will be held on Sunday, January 9, 1910.

Roscoe Reagan died in San Bernardino last Friday night, aged twenty-nine years. The deceased had a wide acquaintance among the printers of this western country. He served during the Spanish war.

Word has recently been received from Ed. Alexander, for many years assistant foreman of the "Call." He is pleasantly located at Lebanon, Oregon, and says that he no longer cares for the strenuous gait of a morning newspaper composing room.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave. Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—Wm. Dundas, 3942 17th.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

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At the board meeting held on December 14th, President Harry Menke presiding, Miss J. Barda and E. Barker were admitted to membership by initiation, and E. A. Miller of Local No. 76, Seattle, and A. B. Carrion of Local No. 189, Stockton, were admitted to membership on transfer, also R. W. Clow of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, the latter admission being conditional. The applications for membership of Miss F. De Shields, Miss E. Randall, G. Bellingeri, G. P. Chatterley, J. Helget, and U. Papera, were laid over one week. The application of H. K. Bellgardt for conditional membership in the A. F. of M. was referred to the examination committee.

Messrs. D. C. Bush and Theo. Mansfeldt have been reinstated to membership in good standing. The following named transfer members have been admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U.:

E. E. Ewing, Local No. 10, Chicago; G. W. King, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; E. A. Miller and C. Schimmat, from Local No. 76, Seattle; S. B. Bennett, from Local No. 104, Salt Lake City; W. H. Atherley, Local No. 126, Lynn, Mass.; J. E. Boxheimer and W. D. Nixon, Local No. 132, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. H. Anderson, Local No. 135, Reading, Pa.; G. De Lorenzo and S. Mangiagli, Local No. 153, San Jose; F. E. Storm, Local No. 186, Waterbury, Conn.; A. B. Carrion, Local No. 189, Stockton; P. Lund, Local No. 278, South Bend; W. A. Chase, F. Paret, and R. Rocco, Local No. 310, New York City; T. Sportelli, Local No. 406, Montreal.

The union meeting of December 9th was well attended, and was presided over by President Harry Menke. Reports of the board of directors, recording secretary, financial secretary and treasurer, for the month of November, were submitted and accepted. Favorable consideration was accorded the request of the Portola Festival finance committee for a further donation, and by unanimous vote the board of directors was recommended to donate \$50. Resolutions submitted by the Bakers' Union of San Francisco were adopted and the membership of Local No. 6 pledged to only purchase bread bearing the union label.

The constitutional amendment proposing to allow voting to commence at the annual election of officers, at 11 a. m. instead of 12 noon, was adopted, and will apply to the election on December 16th. The amendment proposing to raise the fee for entrance into the union from \$20 to \$100 was adopted, and made effective from the date of its adoption.

Messrs. F. Mauer, J. Dennis, H. Kropp, L. Nicholson and J. Maas were elected at the union meeting held on December 9th to constitute the election board in charge of the annual election to take place on December 16th. Mr. Mauer, having received the highest vote, was constituted judge of the election board.

Not the least of the important business transacted by the meeting of December 9th was the decision arrived at to change the location of headquarters. A committee consisting of Messrs. G. Selo (chairman), A. A. Greenbaum, W. H. Lee, L. N. Ritzau, A. S. Morey, G. Kenney, and F. G. Gaschlin, was appointed to make due investigation regarding a desirable location and report to the meeting of the union to be held on January 13, 1910.

Dues and death assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$2, are now due and payable before January 1st. The death assessments are two of 25 cents each, and have been levied on account of the deaths of late members R. M. McLean and J. S. Lindtner. Members are requested to pay dues and death assessments to Mr. Arthur S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

In the list of names of members presented in the last issue of the "Labor Clarion" for service in the funeral band, the names of members selected to pay tuba were by accident omitted, and are now given: A. M. Webb, C. G. Woodbury, F. Angerstein and W. Cellarius.

AN EXCELLENT MAGAZINE.

The December "Twentieth Century Magazine" is an exceptionally able issue. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of George Wharton James, and there are three admirably illustrated articles as well as a full-page original cartoon by Ryan Walker. The leading essays are as follows: "How Switzerland Saved Her 'White Coal,'" by George Judson King, illustrated; "Franklin Simmons, Sculptor," by Lilian Whiting, illustrated; "Municipal Art in Western Cities: Spokane," by George Wharton James, illustrated; "Railway Corruption Under Private and Public Ownership," by Carl S. Vrooman; "The Growth of Democracy in Germany," by A. N. Holcombe; "Is It Right to Speculate?" by Rev. E. F. Blanchard; "Los Angeles 1915," by Dana W. Bartlett; "Conscious and Unconscious Enemies of the Christian Religion," by Hon. John D. Works; "Burns, the Democrat," by C. A. G. Jackson; and "Brownings' 'Saul,'" a critical study by B. O. Flower. The Book Study of the month is devoted to Lincoln Steffens' new work, "Upbuilders." Mr. Flowers' editorials deal with the questions of the day.

THE LABOR SITUATION CONSIDERED.

"The Best Way to Minimize Strikes and Lock-outs" was the title of a paper written by Harris Weinstock and read by Alison Ware at a dinner given by the Commonwealth Club in the ball room of the St. Francis on December 8th.

Mr. Weinstock has been studying labor conditions throughout the world and his paper concluded with the suggestion:

"That a resolution be passed authorizing the president of the Commonwealth Club to appoint from the membership a carefully selected committee of ten, who shall fairly represent the commercial and industrial employers of the city. Let the committee of ten invite the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council each to appoint a committee of five. Let a conference be held by these twenty representatives for the purpose of considering the wisdom of the employers electing for one year a panel of twelve, and the workers for one year a panel of twelve, these panels to represent the various trades and industries with a view, in the event of any future labor disputes arising in our midst, of having the differences submitted for conciliation or arbitration to a board composed of an equal number from each panel."

A number of labor officials were present and participated in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper. Mr. Weinstock is in the east.

The election to determine the municipality's course concerning the Hetch-Hetchy bond issue is some time away. It looks as though the Spring Valley interests will get behind the proposition, because they have something to sell and they are not adverse to the public putting up the coin. It will be different with the Geary Street Railroad, for there is a confirmed belief in corporation circles that it would be bad policy for the people to operate those things used collectively. That should make the citizens all the more determined to cast their ballots for their own street railroad. Nothing succeeds like success, says the proverb. If that be true, then, street car operation as San Franciscans know it has not succeeded.

A call for the union label is one way of helping yourself as well as the other fellow.

FARMERS WANT OUR SUPPORT.

The California Farmers' Union is advocating the elimination of the middle man who "robs the farmer on the one end and the consumer on the other." "Union Products" is the motto of the men who produce, and they propose to get their goods directly into the hands of the retailers. The co-operation of organized labor is asked. It should be given without stint, for the result will be a first-class article at a reasonable price. Leaving outside the financial gain, there is the obligation to assist those who have combined for self-protection.

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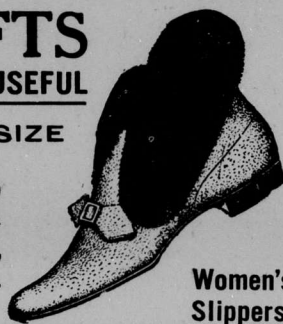
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